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Choice Poetry.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEAD.

In Pennsylvania's History
There's many a noble name
Of statesman true, or chieftain bold,
Whose deeds rank high in fame;—
From the great and Christian sage,
Whose first gave glory to the page,
Down to the last soul-stirring hour,
Which saw her clad in hope and power—
A star too bright to dimmed be
By other of the envied free.

Where'er a valliant deed was done—
Where'er a vict'ry proudly won—
Her sturdy son, their valor lent,
Aid of their life's-blood freely spent,
And marched through mis'ry's fiercest throes,
To hurl destruction 'mongst her foes.

Where great Ohio sullen flows,
By Schuylkill's murky flood,
On Susquehanna's lovely shores,
Their deeds are writ in blood.
All hallowed is the sacred clay,
Made mellow with their bones,
Where more than Roman warriors lay,
Freed from the battle's tones.

Why cross Atlantic's surly waves,
And pass old Europe o'er,
To search for places of renown,
When here is brighter lore?
Europe's field have drunk much blood
To aid tyrannic aims:
But Liberty led on *our* hosts,
And consecrates *our* plains.

At Valley Forge's noted mound
What thoughts ennobling rise—
See how the suff'ring hero paves
His pathway to the skies.
Wyoming's rich and blood-bought vale—
Where is the eye so bold
That has not shed the pitying tear
When her sad tale was told?

Paoli's marble marks the fate
Which crushed a gallant band,
But, ah! their leader lived to serve
With valor great the land!
Revenge, deep-seated on his brow
Gave vigor to his frame—
The British soldier trembles now,
When told of daring Wayne.

Oh, their's were proud—aye, holy fates,
Who, in the gallant strife
Glad yielded up their richest boon—
Man's dearest jewel—Life!
No compass limits marked their course,
Nor bar their deathless fame,
For Freedom's flames when truly felt,
Permit no selfish claim.

They need no monuments—those men
Of sterling worth and patriot deed,
For first in glory's rank they stand,
And none deny the rich-earned meed;
Each freeman's heart a casket is,
Wherein their actions deeply lie,
And never will they be forgot,
'Till Liberty herself shall die!

Select Miscellany.

SUBDUING A REBEL.

A STORY OF THE TIMES.

There lived in a certain neighborhood not far distant from here, a roystering, rowdy bully, Jim Blander. Jim was "some" on a fight, a kind of pugilistic Napoleon. Many and bloody were the affairs he had in his lifetime, and invariably he came off best. Jim not only considered himself invulnerable, but all the fighting characters conceded it was no use in fighting Jim, as he was considered to be a patent thrashing machine, that could not be improved on. In Jim's neighborhood had settled quite a number of Quakers. From some cause or other, Jim hated the "shad-bellies," as he called them, with his entire heart; he often declared that to whip one of these inoffensive people would be the crowning glory of his life. For years Jim waited for a pretext. One of Jim's chums heard a young Quaker speak in disparaging terms of him.—The report soon came to Jim's ears not a little magnified. Jim made desperate threats what he was going to do with Nathan, the meek follower of Penn, on sight, besides various bruises and contusions he meant to inflict on Nathan's body. In this chaste language he meant to "gouge out" both his eyes and "chaw off" both his ears.

Nathan heard of Jim's threats, and very properly, kept out of his way, hoping that time would mollify Jim's anger. It seems, however, this much-to-be-desired result did not take place. One day friend Nathan was out riding, and in passing through a long lane, he espied Jim entering at the other end. Nathan might have turned and fled, but his flesh rebelled at this proceeding.

"I will pursue my way peaceably," said the Quaker, "and I hope the better sense of the man with wrath will not permit him to molest me, or allow him to do violence to my person."

Nathan's calculations as to the lamb-like qualities of his adversary were doomed to be disappointed.

"Oho," thought bully, as he recognized Nathan, "I have him at last. Now I'll make mince-meat of shad-belly. I will salt him and pickle him, too."

"Wilt thou please to dismount from thy horse?" said Jim, seizing the bridle of Nathan's horse, and imitating his style; "my soul yearneth above all things to give thee the biggest mauling man ever received."

"Friend James," replied Nathan, "thou must not molest me, but let me go on my way in peace. Thy better judgement will surely tell thee that thou cannot possibly be benefitted by personally injuring me."

"Get down in a moment," thundered Jim; "get down, you canting, lying, mischief-making, cowardly hypocrite. I'll drag you down if you don't dismount."

"Friend James, I remonstrate against thy proceedings and against thy language," replied Nathan. "My religion teaches me sincerity; I am neither a liar, a mischief-maker nor a hypocrite; I am no coward, but a man of peace; I desire to pursue my way quietly—let me pass on."

"Get down," persisted Jim, "down with you; I want to beat some of your religion out of you; I must give you a flogging before I leave you. I think by the time I am through with you, you will pass for a tolerably decent man; I'll teach you a short and easy lesson on the importance of minding your own affairs, and the risk you run in slandering your neighbors."

"I will not dismount;" said Nathan, firmly; "loosen thy hold from the bridle."

"You won't, won't you," said Jim; "then here goes," and he made a desperate plunge to collar the Quaker.

Nathan was on his feet in an instant on the opposite side of the horse. The Quaker, although of much smaller proportions than his persecutor, was all sinew and muscle, and his well knit form denoted both activity and strength. His wrath was evidently kindled.

"Friend James," he implored, "thy pertinacious persistence in persecuting me is annoying; thou must desist, or peradventure I may so far forget myself as to do thee some bodily harm."

"By snakes! I believe there is fight enough in Broadbrim to make the affair interesting. I wish some of the boys were here to see the fun. Now, Friend Nathan, I am going to knock off the end of your nose; look out!"

Suiting the action to the word, Jim, after various pugilistic gyrations with his fists, made a scientific blow at the nasal formation of our Quaker friend; but Tom Hyer could not more scientifically have warded it off.

Jim was evidently disconcerted at the ill success of his first attempt; he saw he had undertaken quite as much as he was likely to accomplish. Jim, however straightened himself out, and approached Nathan more cautiously. The contest began again Nathan stood his ground firmly and warded off the shower of blows skilfully, which Jim aimed at him.

"Friend James," said Nathan in the heat of the contest, "this is mere child's play. It grieves me that thou hast forced me into resistance, but I must defend myself from bodily harm. I see there is but one way of bringing this wicked and scandalous affair to a close, and that is by conquering thee; in order to do this I will inflict a heavy blow between thine eyes, which will prostrate thee" Following on the suggestion, Nathan struck Jim a tremendous blow on his forehead, which brought nim senseless to the ground.

"Now," said Nathan, "I will teach thee a lesson, and I hope it will be a wholesome lesson, too. I will seat myself astraddle of thy breast; I will place my knees upon thy arms, thus, so that thou cannot injure me when thou returnest to conciousness. I hope I may be the humble instrument of taming thy fierce, warlike spirit and making a better and more respectable man of thee."

As the Quaker concluded, Jim began to show some signs of life. The first impulse of Jim, when he fairly saw his condition, was to turn Nathan off. He struggled desperately, but he was in a vice—his effort was unavailing.

"Friend, thou must keep still until I am done with thee!" said Nathan. "I believe I am an humble instrument in the hand of God to chastise thee, and I trust when I am done with thee thou wilt be a changed man. Friend James dost thou not repent of attacking me?"

"No," said James, "let me up and I'll show you."

"I will not let thee up thou impious wretch," replied Nathan; "darest thou profane the name of thy Maker—I will punish thee for that—I will check thy respiration for a moment."

Nathan, as good as his word, clutched him by the throat. He compressed his grip, and a gurgling sound could be heard, Jim's face became distorted; a terror ran through his frame. He was evidently undergoing a process of strangulation.—The Quaker relaxed his hold, but not until the choking process had sufficiently, as he thought, tamed the perverse spirit of Jim. It took some moments for Jim to inhale sufficient air to address the Quaker.

"I'll knock under," said Jim; "enough, let me up."

"No, thou hast not half enough," replied Nathan. "Thou art now undergoing a process of moral purification, and thou must be contented to remain where thou art until I am done with thee.—Thou just profaned thy Maker, friend James," continued Nathan; "confess, dost thou repent thy wickedness?"

"No, hanged if I do," growled Jim.

"Wilt thou not," replied the Quaker, "must I use compulsory means? I will impress thy windpipe again unless thou givest me an answer in the affirmative—say quick, art thou sorry?"

"No—I—y-e-s! shrieked Jim in gurgling tone, as the Quaker's grip tightened, "yes, I am sorry?"

"Is thy sorrow a godly sorrow," inquired Nathan.

Jim rather demurred giving an affirmative answer to this question, but a gentle squeeze admonished him he that had better yield.

"Yes," replied Jim; now let me up."

"I am not done with thee yet," said Nathan.

"Thou hast been a disturber of the peace of this neighborhood, time out of memory—thy hand has been raised against every man—thou art a brawler. Wilt thou promise me that in future thee will lead a more peaceable life—that thou will love thy neighbors as thyself?"

"Yes," answered Jim, hesitatingly, "all but the Quakers."

"Thou must make no exceptions," replied Nathan.

"If I say yes to that—I'll die first."

A struggle now ensued between the two, but Jim had his match.

"Thou must yield, James," said Nathan "I insist on it," and he again grasped Jim by the throat. "I will choke thee into submission; thou must answer affirmatively; say after me, 'I promise to love my neighbors as myself, including the Quakers.'"

"I promise that!" said Jim; I'll be cursed if I do."

"I will check thy respiration if thou don't', replied Nathan. "Wilt thou yield?"

"No, I won't, I'll be blasted if I do," answered Jim.

"Thee had better give in," replied Nathan; "I will choke thee again if thee does not—see, my grip tightens."

And Nathan did compress his grip, and the choking process went on. Jim's face first became distorted, then purple—his tongue lolled out, and his eyes protruded their sockets—his body writhed like a dying man's. Nathan persisted in holding his grip until Jim became entirely passive, he then relaxed his hold. Jim was slow in recovering his speech and his senses; when he did, he begged Nathan. for mercy's sake to release him.

"When thee will take the promise I exact from thee, I will release thee, but no sooner," replied Nathan.

Jim saw that he was powerless and that the Quaker was resolute. He felt it was no use to persist in his stubbornness.

"I will give in," he replied "I will promise to love my neighbors as myself."

"Including the Quakers?" insinuated Nathan.

"Yes, including the Quakers," replied Jim.

"Thou mayest arise then, friend James, and I trust the lesson thou hast learned to-day will make a more peaceable citizen of thee, and I hope a better man."

Poor Jim was completely humbled; he left the field with his spirit completely cowed. Not long after this occurrence the story became bruited about. This was more than Jim could bear. He soon after left the scene of his many triumphs and his late defeat, and emigrated to the "far west." The last I heard from him he was preparing to make another move. Being pressed for his reason why he again emigrated, he said a colony of Quakers were about moving into his neighborhood. He was under an obligation to love them, but he was of the opinion that distance would lend strength to his attachment.

OLD ABE'S LAST STORY.—An old friend from Springfield lately called to see the President. "Lincoln," said he, "when you turned out Cameron, why didn't you turn out all the rest of your Cabinet?—"That," said the President, "makes me think of something that took place near home, in Illinois. An old farmer had been pestered with a colony of skunks that depredated nightly on his poultry. He determined to be rid of them, and finally succeeded in getting them all in one hole, where he could kill them at his pleasure. He drew one forth by the tail, and executed him," but, said he in telling the story, "this caused such an infernal stench that I was obliged to let the rest run."

THE POISON OF THE TOAD.—The most deadly poison known to be used by the slave in Brazil, is that of the toad. The skin of this reptile contains glands which secrete in abundance a milky, glutinous fluid when the toad is put to pain or irritated. This is scraped off and dried. It produces incurable obstruction and enlargement of the liver, and a speedy death. Some beat the toad with rods to make it secrete the venom; others place the creature in an earthen vessel over a slow fire.

☞ "Mother I shouldn't be surprised if Susan gets choked some day."

"Why, son?"

"Because John Wipsy twisted his arms around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed him to let her go, he would have strangled her."

HABIT OF EXAGERATION.

"I will skin you alive if you do that again," exclaimed a mother to a naughty child. It was a sort of hyperbolical expression that has crept into frequent use, with the multitude of expressions of similar character. She did not mean that she would flay her little one as a butcher would a calf or lamb. The execution of her own threat would fill her own soul with horror. She would not have strength to make much progress in the very barbarous work of skinning her child alive.—It would not be motherly.

"I will whip you within an inch of your life," said a father to his erring son. This would be a terrible whipping indeed. Coming so near death's door with the rod would be revolting. But he did not mean this. He only meant he would administer a very severe chastisement. No one would be more careful than he not to jeopardize the life of his son. His expression was only a form of exaggeration which society seems to tolerate.

How many precisely such speeches are made in almost every circle. "It was done quick as lightning." "It is as cold as Greenland." There is no end to such expressions. And they indicate that the habit of exaggeration in the human family is very strong. Human natures seem inclined to "stretch the truth." That is the reason that such strange stories are told, often becoming magnified to such an extent, after passing through several hands. "A story loses nothing by traveling," is an old saying. It usually grows, like a ball which school-fellows roll. Every tongue that repeats it gives it additional turning-over, by which it accumulates.—None mean to exaggerate.

It is a fault however, is it not? May it not be a sin? It is entirely *deceptive* to tell a child that you will skin him alive, when you have no idea of perpetrating the infernal deed. Should we not talk as we mean? Let our yea be *yea* and nay *nay*. At least this should be done to children.

A BIG THING ON THE "HUM GUARDS."—The war is prolific in humorous scenes as well as bloody honors. For instance, a brave volunteer is introduced by the following:

Rev. Mr. ———, a man about six feet four in stockings, and of proportions worthy a granadier, and whose heart is as stout as his frame, a thorough Union man, and in for the war, until treason is thoroughly crushed out, was recently conducting a religious meeting, when a brother arose to speak, who after alluding to his hopes and fears in a religious point of view, branched out in reference to the state of the country, saying that so great was his devotion to the Stars and Stripes, that he had enlisted; and after a few further patriotic remarks, begged an interest in the prayers of the church, that he might be protected by Divine Providence on the battle field, and if he should fall a victim to the bullets of the enemy, he might be prepared for the change.

Such a speech at any time would thrill with patriotic fervor the brave heart of our worthy minister, and he consequently spoke in a few words of encouragement to the hero. When the wife of the enlisting man volunteered her experience, in the course of which, alluded to her husband's enlistment, she expressed a willingness to give him up, even unto death, in the service of his country.

In a few moments after the meeting came to a close, when the minister, all anxiety for the welfare of the patriotic volunteers, proceeded to make some inquiries in reference to his regiment, commencing with the very natural question as to its name and number, when he received the startling reply—

"I've joined the *Home Guards*."

FLOWERS.—How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar, and the tomb. The Persian in the far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays, while the Indian child of the far West clasps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scriptures of the prairies. The Cupid of the ancient Hindus tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange flowers are a bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday. Flowers garlanded Grecian altars and hung in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine. All these are appropriate uses. Flowers should deck the brow of the youthful bride, for they are in themselves a lovely type of marriage. They should twine round the tomb, for there perpetually renewed beauty is a symbol of the resurrection. They should festoon the altar, for their fragrance and their beauty ascend in perpetual worship before the Most High.

☞ When the furious Orson saw his own image reflected from his brother's shield he startled back and stayed his blow; and many of our own attacks on our brothers' faults might be arrested, if there were a mirror on his bosom, to show us our own likeness there.

SUBSTITUTES.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, at Richmond, writes as follows:

Our chief article of commerce now-a days is commodity known in the market as "substitutes." The article has risen from $100 to $200, again to $500, and from that to $1000 and $1500. The cheapest kind now offering commands $500 readily. A wretch named Hill has been making enormous sums, as much as from $3000 to $5000 per day, by plundering substitutes, some of whom are the very scum of the earth, while others are poverty stricken Marylanders of high social position at home, and men of real moral worth. A friend of mine bought a substitute from Hill for $500. He saw Hill give the poor devil $100 and put the remaining $400 in his pocket. As my friend went out the door he met a gentleman who told him he had just paid $1500 for a substitute.

Of this sum it is possible the substitute received $200, and Hill the other $1300. To-day he went up Main street with at least fifty men at his heels. You may therefore infer that he coins money more rapidly than the Yankee distiller, Stearns, now in jail with Botts, who used to make $1600 a day by furnishing his vile stuff to Southern soldiers. The fact is, this buying and selling substitutes is abominable all around. The men who come here from the country to buy them run mad until they get them—they are absolutely crazy with fear lest they should fail to obtain them—and seem willing to spend their last dollar in the effort. On the other hand, the exhibition of his person, to which the substitute is subjected, is ridiculous and disgusting. He is stripped to the skin, percussed, ausculated, examined from top to toe, like a horse showing off paces. A lovely business, truly!

A WAGGISH "DRUGGER."—To hear George tell the drugger story is worth a quarter any time. The story is a capital one, but it takes the man to tell it. This he does in some such words as these:—

"Be you the drugger?"

"Well, I s'pose so, I sell drugs."

"Wall, hev you got eny uv this 'ere scentin as the gals put on their hankercheers?"

"O, yes."

"Wall, our Sal's gwine to be married, and she gin me a ninepence, and told me to invest the hull 'mount in scentin stuff, so's to make her sweet, ef I could find somethin to suit; so ef you've a mind I'll just smell around."

The Yankee smelled around without being suited, until the "drugger" got tired of him, and taking down a bottle of hartshorn, said:

"I've got scentin stuff that will suit you. A single drop on a handkerchief will stay for weeks, and you cannot wash it out. But to get the strength of it you must take a good big smell."

"Is that so, mister? Wall, jist hold on a minute till I get breath, and when I say now, you put it under my smeller."

The hartshorn, of course, knocked the Yankee down, as liquor has many a man. Do you suppose he got up and smelt again, as the drunkard does? not he, but rolling up his fists, he said:

"You made me smell that tarnal everlasting stuff, nister, and I'll make you smell brimstone!"

AFFECTION.—We sometimes meet with men who think that any indulgence of affectionate feeling is weakness. They will return from a journey and greet their families with a distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg, surrounded with its broken fragments. There is hardly a more unnatural sight on earth than one of these families without a heart. A father had better extinguish his boy's eyes than take away his heart. Who that has experienced the joys of friendship and values sympathy and affection, would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature's scenery than be robbed of the hidden treasure of his heart? Who would not rather follow his child to the grave than to entomb his parental affection? Cherish, then, your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of fraternal love. Think it not a weariness.—Teach your children to love, to love the rose, the robin; to love their parents, their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords. You cannot make them too strong.

MARRIAGE.—"I never," says Mrs. Childs, "saw a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe men more frequently marry lor love than money, because they have free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry only because they think they will never have a better chance, and dread becoming dependent. Such marriages do sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a greater number would have been happier single."

OBJECT TEACHING.

It is a well known fact, that during the period prior to five years of age the child does little more, intelectually, than to exercise its senses upon the objects about it; or, in other words, to use its perceptive faculties in learning their form, color, size, weight, position, &c. During this period the child is almost entirely occupied with the present Observe it in the street, in the field, in the shop, and about the house. How intently it looks, and listens, and wonders; and how earnestly it desires to handle everything around it! The child observes constantly; such is its instinct of nature. By this process the development of the senses goes on rapidly, so that by the time when the child comes to begin its school education, it has acquired considerable skill in the exercise of its senses, and also obtained much knowledge of things through the exercise.

Now, the object of the teacher, as he or she receives the child into the school, should be to continue the work which nature has so well began in developing the senses, with a view to increasing their acuteness and powers, and to give habits of accurate and minute observation; also to exercise its perceptive faculties upon the various properties and qualities of things so that they may furnish materials for thought.—*Connecticut Common School Journal.*

PRINTERS.—By the way, says a writer in *The Philadelphia Press*, it is right for printers to know that for awhile until a recent period, actors were legally designated "vagabonds" in England. A statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne distinctly declares that printers, like attorneys, are *gentlemen*. The distinction arose in this wise: When swords formed a part of genteel attire, they were worn by many who neither by birth, education nor calling, were entitled to be considered gentlemen. To place the matter out of dispute, an act of Parliament was passed, in which was set forth the various classes authoized to wear swords or rapiers, as a part of their costumes, and in this statute printers are expressly named as entitled to what at that period was considered a privilege. The word "printer," in Queen Annie's time, meant a compositor who out of a chaos of type, put men's thoughts into the form which preserves them, if worthy, for the future as the present.

ADVANTAGES OF BUYING GOODS ON A CREDIT.—We never understood the advantage of the credit system till we got the following story from a Wisconsin contributor:

In one of the interior villages of this State is a tavern-keeper, and in the same place an honest old German blacksmith, of whom the former relates that he employed him to do some iron work, and paid him cash for it at the time, but afterward learning that a neighbor had some similar work done on *time* for a less price, he inquired the reason therefore, and the reply was as follows:

"You zee I 'ave zo much scharge on my book, and I zometimes lose um, and zo ven I 'ave got a cash customer I scharge goot price, but ven I puts it on my book I do not like to scharge zo much, zo if he never pay um, I no lose zo much."—*Harper's Monthly.*

SPLITTING HAIRS.—Two Ohio lawyers got into a warm dispute in court, when one called the other a prevaricating, double dealing wretch.

The latter replied as follows:

"I will not take notice of personal language here. We will settle that by and by outside. I will discuss law, chop logic or split hairs with you in court—that's all."

"If you will split hairs, split that," said the opposing lawyer, pulling a hair from his head and handing it toward the speaker.

"I can't do it—didn't offer to split bristles," was the reply.

Everybody in court laughed out loud, of course.

GOOD LUCK.—Some young men talk about luck. Good luck is to get up at six o'clock in the morning: good luck, if you had only a shilling a week, is to live upon elevenpence and save a penny; good luck is to trouble your heads with your own business, and let your neighbors alone; good luck is to fulfil the commandments, and do unto other people as we wish them to do unto us. They must not only plod but persevere. Pence must be taken care of because they are the seeds of guineas.—To get on in the world, they must take care of home, sweep their own doorway clean, try and help other people, avoid temptations, and have faith and truth and God.—*De Faire's Lecture.*

☞ "Sal," said lisping Sam Snooks, "if you don't love me, thuy tho; and if you love me, thay tho; and if you love me and don't like to thay tho, thqeethe my hand." Sal put her hand upon her *buzzum*, Sam felt a gentle pressure of her *t'other* paw, and was as happy as a *polly woggle*.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

Britain Scared.

It must be evident to all who have read the proceedings in Parliament, on the occasion of the reception of the news of the naval engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, that the British are considerably scared.—Those "wooden walls," which have been for centuries the pride and strength of England, dwindle into insignificance in the eyes of the people of that nation, when they learn that two small vessels across the Atlantic have proven their power to walk through the strongest of these walls, more easily than their boasted Warrior would walk through so many canal boats. It is time that Parliament was aroused and excited. The supremacy of England on the seas has departed, and no more can her subjects sing "Britania Rules the Wave."

The same conclusion which was arrived at in this country, on the occasion referred to, has been forced upon all foreign nations, that the days of wooden ships are over. Sir F. Smith said that "the great question had been brought to an issue," and Mr. Laird remarked "this engagement has now settled forever the relative capabilities of wooden and iron ships in war," and Sir J. D. Hay said that "it was positive madness to send people out to fight in wooden vessels." Positive madness it certainly is, where they have to contend with vessels like the Monitor or Merrimac, and against the power of the present improved artillery.—There is not a wooden vessel in the British navy, and we will not even except the iron clad Warrior, that can stand the conical balls fired out of the Parrot guns. Their power was fully demonstrated at the siege of Fort Pulaski, where they passed through the solid walls of that fortification, (which cost our government an immense sum and was thought to be almost impregnable) as though they were inch pine boards. When the English hear of this they will think less of their great fortifications, and will agitate the subject of iron vessels with more intensity.

The forest must now yield to the mine. Even the immense iron-plated vessels, on which the English have spent so much, are not able to stand vessels of the character of the Merrimac or Monitor, and in Mr. Gregory's opinion, while the Warrior might have withstood an attack of the Merrimac, he said "if the Warrior and Monitor had met, there is but little doubt that the smaller vessel would have plunged her shot into the unprotected parts of the Warrior, and would, in fact, have *overcome the pride of the British navy.*" To prevent such a catastrophe, in the event of a collision, which might happen, it is proposed to give the Warrior a still heavier coat of plating, and a powerful beak, and otherwise strengthen her, although she has already cost a frightful sum, and is exceedingly troublesome to manage when at sea.

In reference to fortifications they scarcely know what to do. They are now erecting several and strengthening others at great cost, and they are in doubt as to whether they will avail anything when finished. Capt. Jervies asks "what is the use of having them, if you could have others, equally solid, moveable at will, and able to run past a fixed fortress?" Colonial fortifications, it was conceded, were ridiculous to continue; such vessels as the Monitor would render them utterly useless, and soon give the United States a superiority on the lakes, which Canada must meet with Monitors built by herself. The United States is now admitted to be superior to all other nations in naval strength, a single vessel being considered too much for all the "wooden walls" of England, and it becomes her to keep up her supremacy. Having at a single leap gone a step higher than her rivals, let her not come down again. Monitors, or improvements thereon, are *the* vessels for naval warfare, and the more we spend on them and the less we throw away on fortifications, the better will we be prepared to assume the offensive or defensive against a foreign power. One vessel like the Monitor would more securely protect any of our harbors than all the fortifications now erected in any of them, and against vessels of the same class as the Monitor, fortifications are perfectly useless. In the hands of the rebels, the Monitor could run up the Delaware and burn Philadelphia, or up East River and burn New York City, or up the Potomac and burn the Capitol, and the fortifications along those rivers would not check her progress in the least.—Well may the English Parliament get excited on the question of iron clad vessels, since that government is so well aware of the insult she gave this nation in the time of her weakness—an insult which will be wiped out some day, if it should be by the appearance of a dozen or two of Monitors in the port of Liverpool, after the manner of the Rinaldo at Boston Harbor, and the Warrior at Hampton Roads, last fall.

While it is evident that the British lion is scared, it is nevertheless amusing to read the contemptuous sneers and epithets which the Sirs and Earls use when speaking of the Merrimac and Monitor. And they are jealous, also. They will not admit that iron-clad boats are the product of American inventive genius. According to one of the members of Parliament, iron-clad boats for naval warfare was long since suggested by an Englishman, but it remained for the Yankees to give them a trial. Since we have so far outstripped the great naval nation in her own line, we can afford to let her claim that one of her sons first conceived the idea of iron-clad boats, though we are inclined to doubt it.

☞ *Peterson's National Magazine* for May contains quite a variety for the ladies in the way of fashion plates and needle work paterns. It is the best Magazine for the price that could be published. It has not been effected by the crisis.—Try it a year, ladies. Only $2,00 per annum.—C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Brotherline on his Marrow Bones---A Parting Salute to Gumbo.

The editor of the *Whig* has been engaged, ever since he got control of the sheet that he boasts he got "to make pay," in a series of articles complaining generally of mankind, filled with the *softest* adulations of *himself*, badly written homilies on honor and honesty, the world, flesh and the devil. The object of this was to bring the *beauty* into notice and notoriety. In this effort, we felt it our duty to render any assistance we could, influenced by the kindest motives. John didn't so take it.—Much to our suprise we found the fellow getting angry, and he actually went so far as, while insisting that his exhibitions of vanity and pharisaical whinings of virture about himself were true, to challenge us to show in what respect his practice didn't accord with his theory. We considered this *bold* on his part—*very bold*—so we plumped at him several questions to test *these peculiar traits in his character*, which he says his name is the synonyme of—but which the world seems to think he is a perfect stranger to—honesty and truth. Two of these questions had been pointedly addressed to him, week after week, by his next door neighbor, the *Standard*, and yet he utterly refused to answer them. Last week he screwed himself up to the sticking point so far as to deny that he started his paper for the purpose of "levying black mail;" or that he asserted in the office of an attorney, in Hollidaysburg, that he would not support Mr. Hall unless for the "hard cash." We rejoice for the sake of that morality "J. B." is so tender of, that *at last* he has induced himself to notice the questions that before he only "*understood*" were addressed to him. He makes his denial very short, it evidently being unpleasant for the gentleman to dwell on the theme. He again branches out into a brilliant statement of the "whys," and the "wherefores," and the "becauses" that show him to be an honest, industrious and energetic man, and says if those good qualities of his will make the paper pay, pay, then his *original* intentions will be gratified.—We are sorry to have to repeat, "J. B.," that you did publicly boast in the streets of your own town, in the presence of good and reliable men, that you intended to make your paper pay somehow; and further, that you did assert in the office of a reliable and truthful lawyer of the same place, that the condition of your going for Mr. Hall, for any office, was the "hard cash." You may have forgotten, "J. B.," but such is the fact. You may never have *intended* it. We do not think that you *seriously* thought that would bring the dust.

Now, sir Jack, dance up to time and give us a *truthful* answer to the other questions, especially that one of how you were on the Tonnage Tax Bill during the winter of 1861, and whether you favored the passage of that bill while a member of the Lobby, at Harrisburg? As you have no *contracts* on hand now, can't you spare the time? We don't understand what you mean by the "old politicians" all being this way and that way. Pray when did *you* leave that fraternity? From the days you made that noble run for Sheriff, down to these latter times, you have, year after year, been a standing and unsuccessful candidate for almost every office in the people's gift. The people don't seem to have confidence in you "J. B." Strange, ain't it? Queer world, this "J. B."—made up of a variety of men and a variety of horses—and plenty of "hard cash," "J. B."—plenty of "hard cash."

Why Did They Kill It?

We have thus far looked in vain over the State to see the advocates of a *special* tax on the tonnage of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, give the reasons why the House of Repesentatives, at Harrisburg, that seemed to favor such a policy, should have opposed the making of the tonnage tax *general*, and laying the same embargo on the tonnage of all roads in the State alike. It was alleged that it was necessary to repeal the bill of 1861 because the State needed revenue, but when the Senate, acting on this principle of raising the revenue, provided an easy manner of raising a large sum annually—at least one million of dollars—by compelling the tonnage of all railroads to contribute alike, the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature not only refused to concur but peremptorily killed the whole question by refusing to appoint a committee of conference even. *Principle*, not *passion*, actuated these men, doubtless. The people will take care of them in future.

Hopkins went to Harrisburg boasting that he intended to elect himself Governor by repealing the Tonnage Tax Bill of 1861. When a proposition is made to him to put the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, but also on the other Railroads in the country, he says "No, that's more than I bargained for—more than I want—its a fight against the *one* company that I have on hand. It's not *revenue* but *political capital* that I want."—We are not surprised that the papers of that gentleman's own county even are *silent* as to a vindication of his course.

A *fast* way this, of riding into the Gubernatorial chair. That this reckless politician, the father of corruptions practised along the Canal and Portage Railroad, 'tis said, when in the hands of the State, should raise himself to place or power by his course of last winter, we consider absurd. And yet he thinks so. We will bide our time and see. Heaven protect the country if such a demagogue should get in power.

☞ "Bother'em," of the *Whig*, says that we are charged by the Company (the "great Corporation" we suppose he means) with being one of the important instruments through which he is to be anihilated. Why, the poor fellow. Is he vain enough to suppose that the Company knows there is such a man as he in this county, or that there is such a paper as the "Blair County Whig" in existence. Golly, "how we apples swim." The fellow is crazy, certainly. The Company will charge us with being an important instrument through which to annihilate him, *out of fear of his influence*, about the time the "Great American Traveller" and standing candidate for President, Mr. Pratt, is elected to that office, or when Richard Rice converts the world to the doctrine of the "Seven-day Baptists."

Godey's Lady's Book.—Godey continues A No. 1 in the Lady's Book line. He has been catering for the fair sex so long that he now knows better what they want than they do themselves.—His Book is always a treat. It can be had through us, by our subscribers, at $2,00 per annum. Price $3,00. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

— Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, has been appointed Colonel of the 84th Regiment, commanded by the late Col. Wm. G. Murray.

War News.

The armies of the Union are gradually closing in around the rebels. Since our last issue there has been no general engagements, although there has been considerable skirmishing. Some of these skirmishes would, in the days of the Revolution, have been styled pitched battles, but since the battles of Bull Run, Donelson, Winchester, Newbern, and Pittsburg Landing, they are only recorded as skirmishes.

Commander Stellwagon has occupied Apalachicola, Florida, without opposition.

The army under General Banks has advanced as far as New Market, Va., and Jackson is rapidly retreating.

General McDowell has occupied Fredericsburg, on the south bank of the Rappahanock, and established his head-quarters there for the present.—He will push forward, toward Richmond, as fast as possible.

Commodore Foote is shelling Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi; although not as strong a position as Island No. 10, it will require as much time to reduce it as it did the latter place.

General Mitchell now occupies about 100 miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and has been making advances further south on the route of telegraph lines. He has intercepted several important dispatches.

General Buel is about to make an important movement, the nature of which cannot be made public.

General McClellan is getting his tremendous army in position before Yorktown. How soon he will make a general advance on the enemy's works, outsiders do not know, and it is better that they do not. In our opinion, certain work is yet to be done by Gens. Burnside, McDowell and Banks ere Yorktown comes down.

The Battles for the Union.—That we are a fighting as well as an industrious and energetic people, the war record of the last year abundantly proves. Twenty-six important battles have been fought, in all of which, except eight that occurred soon after the commencement of hostilities, the Federal arms were victorious. Our losses previous to the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, were in killed, 2,490; wounded, 4,196; prisoners, 1,440; while the rebel loss has been, in killed and wounded, 12,429; prisoners, 23,707. There have been, during the year, innumerable skirmishes and the following important battles:

1	Fort Sumter, South Carolina,	April 12-13, 1861.
2	Big Bethel, Virginia,	June 10 "
3	Carthage, Missouri,	July 5 "
4	Rich Mountain, Virginia,	July 12 "
5	Carrick's Ford, "	July 14 "
6	Bull Run, "	July 21 "
7	Springfield, Missouri,	August 10 "
8	Lexington, "	September 20 "
9	Santa Rosa Island, Florida,	October 9 "
10	Ball's Bluff, Virginia,	October 21 "
11	Fredericktown, Missouri,	October 21 "
12	Port Royal, South Carolina,	November 7 "
13	Belmont, Missouri,	November 8 "
14	Dranesville, Virginia,	December 20 "
15	Mill Spring, Kentucky,	January 19, 1862.
16	Fort Henry, Tennessee,	February 6 "
17	Roanoke Island, North Carolina,	February 7-8 "
18	Fort Donelson, Tennessee,	Feb. 13-16 "
19	Valverde, New Mexico,	Feb. 21 "
20	Pea Ridge, Arkansas,	March 6-8 "
21	Hampton Roads, Virginia,	March 8-9 "
22	Newbern, North Carolina,	March 14 "
23	Winchester, Virginia,	March 23 "
24	Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee,	April 6-7 "
25	Surrender of Island No 10,	April 7 "
26	Surrender of Fort Pulaski, Georgia,	April 11 "

Our Army Correspondence

Hilton Head, S. C.,
April 14th, 1862.

Messrs. Editors.—Since last writing to you we have had some excitement to relieve the monotony of camp life, which had become rather painful here. As I stated in my last, Maj. Gen. Hunter assumed command of this department on the 31st day of March and Brig. Gen. Benham relieved Gen. Sherman of his command on the same day. Since that time new life seems to have been infused into the troops here, and in fact into everything connected with this department.

The preparations for attacking Fort Pulaski were vigorously prosecuted, and on the morning of the 10th of April everything was in readines for immediate action. A summons to surrender was addressed to the commander of the Fort, but was respectfully declined. The bombardment at once commenced, and was kept up during the entire day, and part of the night. Our shots were well aimed and did good execution, one of them cutting the halliards from the flag-staff, and causing the rebel rag to drop to the ground. On the morning of the 11th firing was resumed at an early hour. I was anxious to witness the bombardment, and procuring a conveyance, I went to Braddock's Point, which is the extreme southern point of Hilton Head Island. The Fort is distant from the point about six miles, and as the day was clear, we had a splendid view of the fight. The firing was kept up steadily until 2.10 P. M. when the rebel flag was lowered, and the white flag of defeat was hung out. Our forces at once took possession of the Fort—the garrison surrendering at discretion. The only casualties during the entire fight, were one man killed and one wounded on our side, and three wounded on the side of the rebels.

During the second day's fight five of Tatnall's fleet came down the Savannah river, exchanged shots with our gunboats lying above the fort, and then retired. The entire garrison, consisting of one Colonel, and 360 rank and file, are now prisoners and go north on the Steamer "McClellan" to-day. Yesterday evening two companies, forming part of the garrison, were brought to this place, and handed over to the care of the Provost Guard.

In conversation with some of them I learn that the Fort was badly damaged, a large breach being made in the wall, thereby exposing the magazine. Several shots struck the magazine and the danger of its exploding caused them to surrender. They speak very highly of the accuracy of our firing.—The breach in the wall, they say was made by the conical balls fired from two of "James' rifled cannon," which they say are very accurate and powerful. The conical shot penetrated the wall like so many wedges, and made the brick dust fly right merrily. Several of their guns were injured and others dismounted by the shots from our batteries.

The rebel prisoners are a motley looking crowd, no two of them having uniforms exactly alike.—The prevailing color is a dirty grey. They are mostly from Georgia, though I am sorry to say that I find the Orderly Sergeant of one of the Companies to be a native of Philadelphia, which place he left less than a year ago to join the rebel army. Much indignation was expressed by our men when they found a Pennsylvanian who advocated and fought for Secession.

The general appearance of the men is good. They all seem to be stout hearty men, and do not seem to be downcast by their misfortunes. They say that the reports circulated amongst us, that two companies in the fort were disaffected is entirely untrue.

The 7th Regiment Conn. Vols. now have possession of the fort, and the blockade of the Savannah river is now rendered more effective than ever.

All the Regiments on this Island went to Tybee to participate in the fight, but the fort was given up without their firing a shot. The 76th went down on the morning of the 9th, excepting the two companies A and F which are still doing duty as Provost Guard.

I understand that several more of the abolition missionaries or as they are commonly known here "Gideon's band" arrived here by the last steamer. Fortunately for the negroes and the country, Gen. Hunter has set his foot on the whole tribe, and they are beginning to travel north again. Under the charge of the government agents, the plantations are being rapidly prepared for the planting of cotton. Large numbers of negroes are now busily at work, both on the plantations and around the wharf here. Gen. Hunter does not think it the duty of soldiers to work at menial labor when there are so many idle negroes as we have here. Consequently he has ordered the soldiers back to their regiments and their places to be filled with negroes.

The general health of the troops is good. Very little sickness exists here now.

By the mail yesterday we received papers of the 9th giving accounts of the taking of Island No. 10 and also of the great battle at Pittsburgh Landing. The accounts of McClellan's movements toward Yorktown are also very encouraging. But the mail is about to close and I must follow suit.

KEYSTONE.

☞ We are indebted to our clever friend, Geo. C. Ferree, Esq., for permission to to take the following extracts from a letter received by him from his brother, who dates his communication

Head-Quarters 1st Div., Gen. Grant's Column,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

After the intense anxiety, labor and exposure of the late great battle fought here, I shall endeavor, in my homely way, to give, in a condensed form, on this sheet of paper, how we were suddenly attacked at 6 o'clock on last Sunday morning, (6th inst,) by Generals Beauregard, Johnson and Bragg, with one hundred and twenty-five thousand men—the flower of their forces—who were well supported by cannon. The attack was so sudden—or else they caught us napping, through want of good generalship, or both—that the enemy drove in or repulsed division after division of our forces until at 5 o'clock P. M., they had us surrounded and whipped, having driven us back three miles, almost to the river bank. (Some foolish cowards attempted to swim the river, at the time of the panic, and were drowned.) The rebels, at this time, were strongly flanking us from the south, by the river, when a saviour, in the shape of a gunboat, opened on them with eight 64-pounders, throwing shell of that calibre to their front as soon as they got the range. This so completely routed and scared them that they fled back a mile or more in confusion, and an hour elapsed before they recovered their lost ground. During this repulse our boys were not idle. They immediately commenced fortifying on the bluff of the river in front of our siege guns, and digging rifle pits for the infantry. (This should have been done days before.) Happily at this time the enemy left the river bank flanking operation and moved against our centre and breastworks, in force. But this time they met with strong opposition, at long range, from our siege guns, which were now used with good effect. After being held but a few minutes, they commenced to flank us from the right, or north, and would soon have whipped us, had it not been for the fresh Union troops who, at this juncture, made their appearance on the opposite side of the river. Regiment after regiment kept pouring in, and cheer after cheer, and praises to God went up from many loyal hearts. Many men cried for joy, as all had expected to be taken prisoners and sent to New Orleans to die. We now felt released, and felt that General Buel and his forces had come to deliver us from the pen of traitors.

General Buel was among us, with his staff, at 6 o'clock that evening, and begged and implored the infantry to fight them long enough for him to get his fresh troops across the river. Our columns then took courage, and met the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and the fresh troops scattered themselves into the fight as fast as they were ferried across the river. At 7 o'clock enough had crossed to keep the enemy in check for the night. The rebels having learned that we were reinforced were willing to desist fighting shortly after dark.

In General Buel's remarks, upon his arrival, he alleged that he used to whip Beauregard and Gen. Johnson at West Point, and he could do it again; and the assertion was proven the next day. The battle commenced at 6 A. M. the next morning, at which time Buel had crossed 20,000 good troops, eager for the fray. The battle commenced in good earnest, and one feature of it was that our troops were done retreating. Some of the Ohio regiments that run the day previous, when they came in danger, now stood their ground, and after fighting for three hours, charged on the rebels and drove them back half a mile. At 10 o'clock Gen. Lew Wallace's brigade flanked and routed a column from the right wing and took several hundred prisoners. After 12 o'clock the rebels stood their ground and fought desperately for three hours. Upon this hard contested ground we had lost four batteries of artillery on the preceeding day and they seemed loth to give them up again. At 3 o'clock we had recovered all our batteries, and the enemy was slowly retreating over their many hundred dead bodies, but they contested every inch of ground with shot, shell, grape and musketry. They fought well, but they also found that the farmers, greasers, mechanics, &c., styled Loncolnites of the North, could fight also. At 5 o'clock they began to retreat faster, when our arm of the service (cavalry) "pitched in," with some of General Buel's forces, and took a number of prisoners. They were whipped out and driven off.

We here think the elephant's back is broken.—The enemy lost their best and bravest field officer, General A. Siddney Johnson, who is truly killed—shot through the head. Old Governor Johnson is wounded. He ranked as Colonel. There are many colonels killed on both sides, and numerous others officers of lower rank. We had one Brig. Gen. mortally wounded, viz; W. H. L. Wallace, formerly of the 11th Indiana regiment. He was a fine gentleman and gallant officer.

All praise to our artillerists, who fought like heroes, but some of General Grant's infantry ran shamefully, or we would have kept them in check on the first day of the fight, although the enemy had full two men to our one. We should have pursued them in force ere this, but on Sunday, Monday and last night heavy rains fell which render the roads impassable. General Johnson made his boasts, on Sunday morning, that he would drive us all into the river before night, or take us prisoners; but he signally failed and lost his life in the attempt.

As to the number killed and wounded on each side, we have the wildest guesses, but our best judges put the figures of killed at 1500 Rebels and as 6,000 wounded on both sides. This makes the battle the most fierce and bloody ever fought on this continent. It is said that there is no battle recorded in history in which there was so much artillery used as at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. We had forty batteries, of 6 guns each, besides the siege guns.

What indescribable horrors are here to be seen. Men mangled in every manner, and dead horses piled up in stacks. The Fort Donelson victory dwindles into insignificance.

I have not time now to give a longer detail. In the beginning of the battle we had bad generalship. We should have been ready to receive the rebels on our outposts, but *we were not*. Our generals should have known the strategy used by the opposing generals on all occasions. In our regiment there were 8 killed and 26 wounded, and 46 horses disabled.

It is said that all the Rebel Generals fear Gen. Buel but not Gen. Grant.

F. W. FERREE,
Capt. Co. D, 4th Ill. Cavalry.

"Camp Winfield Scott,"
In front of Yorktown, April 17, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I seat myself for the purpose of communicating some information respecting our whereabouts. We (the head quarters of the army of the Potomac) are encamped about three miles from, and directly in front of, Yorktown, where we are surrounded by a large body of troops. The Head Quarters left Alexandria about the first of April and proceeded down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe. The next day after our arrival the General and staff, with baggage, &c., disembarked and immediately started on a tour through the enemies country. The General's baggage, our printing press and materials, and the telegraph instruments, being the first loaded on the wagons, we were the first to move off with the train, which started about 6 o'clock in the evening. Night overtook us before we had proceeded as far as what was once known as Hampton, then a beautiful little town about four or five miles from the Fortress. Shortly after the breaking out of the war the rebels, under General Magruder, set fire to and completely destroyed it, leaving nothing but the bare walls as silent yet impressive monuments of Southern treachery and arch-rebellion. As it was dark when we passed by this place I was unable to acquire any knowledge respecting its former appearance, but have been told that it was a beautiful little town, and enjoyed considerable notoriety as a watering place. We encamped for the night about three miles beyond Hampton, in an open field. Having but few tent-poles with us, the greater part of those composing the train had to repose on the ground, in the open air, or erect such shelter from the dew as the surroundings afforded. The next morning we opened up our cabinet and prepared for work against the enemy, rather indirectly, however. We erected our printing press, and after surrounding it with guards at a proper distance, proceeded to print the countersigns and signals. What do you think of the idea, gentlemen, of printing in the open fields of the enemy! Verily the press is mighty, wielding a most powerful influence in all the affairs of man. After packing up again we resumed our march, trudging along very slowly, as you may suppose, in consequence of the miserable condition of the roads.—We understood that General Magruder had passed over the same road the day previous, on his way to Yorktown. By night we arrived at Bethel Church, and encamped on the Big-Bethel battle-ground.—Here we reposed during the night in peaceful quietude. In the morning we resumed our journey, and finally, after marching and halting, then marching again, we arrived at this place. Here we are, all differently encamped within three miles of Yorktown. The other day a portion of our troops had an engagement with the enemy, which lasted, at intervals, from early morn to late at night. The engagement was within three miles to the left, of us, on which occasion our men took two of their batteries, losing a number of men on both sides. I am told by an eye-witness that the Fourth Maine was literally cut up. We have quite an interesting situation here, the balls and shells whistling by us every day. Yesterday, while several of the engineers were out surveying, a shell fell among them, fatally wounding two and slightly wounding others. As soon as the rebels observed the result of the missive, they set up a most terrific yelling. Forthwith one of our batteries pitched into them, but with what effect was not ascertained—however, it soon shut them up. It is universally believed that we will have some desperate fighting before we get possession of Yorktown, but we feel confident of success. Our regiment, the 62d Pennsylvania, is about half a mile from here, on the extreme right of us, and when the fight commences will have some hot work to perform.—Several shells have fell among them already, but without injuring any. I have been to see our boys several times, and find them all hale and hearty, a little the worse for the wear, however, but all eager for the fray. I look for company M to prove that it is nobly worthy of Blair county. Gentlemen, speaking of bravery, I take the liberty of whispering in your ear that I know a couple of lieutenants in that company whose courage is faultless; but in a general point of view, company M is not lacking in that essential article.

Yours, &c.,
BLAIN.

We stated a few weeks since, that the company recruited in this and Huntingdon county for Young's Kentucky Cavalry and afterwards transferred to the 1st Regiment D. C. Volunteers, had been transferred from thence to Capt. Seymour's Battery, 5th Regiment U. S. Artillery. Lieut. John M. Clark and James S. Moore, of this place, are members of the company, the first a lieutenant and the latter a high private, or something else.—From the latter we receive a line occasionally, informing us of the whereabouts of the company, and we are sorry that we received his last epistle just too late for our issue. As it has lost part of its interest by delaying it, we will give only a few extracts:

Some two weeks since the regiment was ordered to Manassas, and right glad the men were, as since they had been connected with the battery they had no tents and were compelled to sleep under the caissons. The regiment forms part of General McCall's division. Their trip to Manassas, from Alexandria, he describes as anything but pleasant on account of the mud. In passing along they stopped to examine the rebel fortifications, at Fairfax and Centreville, and found some of them quite formidable, although the rebels had made an effort to destroy them, before they left. In a number of them the wooden cannon still remained. The winter quarters of the rebels, built of logs and boards, had the appearance of being quite comfortable. All the towns and houses along the road were deserted, except those used by sutlers and larger beer sellers, and most of the houses were minus windows and doors, which had been taken for firewood. A church at Fairfax had been robbed of everything that would burn, and the walls were covered with autographs of visitors written with pencils and charred faggots. Graves were numerous in this locality, each one with a board or stone at the head on which was inscribed the name of the person and the regiment to which he belonged, most of them being from South Carolina and Louisiana. He compares the road from Centreville to Manassas to that between Altoona and the Buck Horn Tavern. Those who are acquainted with the latter road well know that it is not a desirable one to travel.

The rebels appear to have had plenty of provisions, as is evidenced by the charred remains of large piles of bacon and flour. The forts at Manassas Junction are not so formidable as those at Centreville. Whiskey and lager is ten cents a "nip" down there, and daily papers a dime.

Letters sent to any of the members of the company should be directed in care of

Lieut. JOHN M. CLARK,
Capt. Seymour's Bat'y 5th Reg. U. S. Art'y
Gen. McCall's Division,
Washington, D. C.

Yorktown.

We published an article on "Yorktown in 1781," in our last issue, taken from the New York *Herald*. We this week print below an exceedingly well written column from the N. Y. *Tribune*, on the same subject. Now, as then, the great struggle for American liberty centres around Yorktown. Both parties understand this. Both there have their best military skill and the flower of the continent gathered around them. On this "classic ground" will probably occur the most desperate combat of the war, and we trust and believe the complete overthrow of the rebels. McClellan's great forte is in a campaign of this character.—His work on the crimean war, and the siege of Sebastopol, together with his whole past history, is sufficient evidence to us that our armies will be crowned at this important point with as great a signal a success in 1862, as the immortal "Father of his country" was blessed with, more than eighty years ago.

History repeats itself; and, in the siege now in progress before Yorktown, we have, on a much larger scale, the repetition of the siege of 1781. As a result, we cannot doubt, in like manner—in the triumph of Liberty over its enemies.

On the 28th of September, 1781, Gen. Washington marched from Williamsburg, on the peninsula between the James and York Rivers, to the even then old Yorktown. He was accompanied by Rochambeau, Chatelleux Du Portault, of the French army. Lafayette was already in advance, and the Count de Grasse lay off with the French fleet in Lynhaven Bay. The allied army, including militia, amounted to about 16,000 men. The English army did not number more than 7,500.

The main body of the English, under Lord Cornwallis, was encamped in the open ground around the town, within a range of outer redoubts and field-works calculated to command the peninsula, while a detachment of 600 or 700 men held Gloucester Point, projecting from the opposite shore, far into the river, and narrowing it to the space of one mile. Communication between them was protected by the batteries and English ships-of-war lying under the batteries.

The allied army advanced upon the town—the Americans having the right and the French the left—and pressed on so eagerly that in the night of the 30th, Lord Cornwallis withdrew from his outer lines, and the works he had evacuated were next day occupied by the besieging army, which invested the position in a semicircle; 2,000 men were stationed on the Gloucester side for the purpose of keeping up a rigorous blockade, which, after a sharp skirmish, terminating unfavorably to the British, they made no further attempt to interrupt.

On the night of Oct. 6, the first parallel was opened within 600 yards of the British lines, and by the evening of the 9th several batteries and redoubts were completed, and the fire of the allies became very effective compelling the enemy in many cases to withdraw his cannon from the embrasures and shells and hot shot passing over the town, set fire to the Chaser frigate, of 44 guns, and several transports, which were entirely consumed.

The second parallell was opened on the night of the 11th, within 300 yards of the British lines, when, finding that it was flanked by two advanced redouts in front of the British works it was determined on the 14th to carry them by storm, and accordingly two attacking parties, one American led by Lafayette, with whom served Alex. Hamilton, as Lieut.-Colonel, the other French, led by the Baron de Viomenil, toward the close of the day rushed upon their works, and, though receiving a hot and rapid fire, returned not a single shot, but carried them at the point of the bayonet—Hamilton leading the American column with his battalion of light-infantry. These captured works being now included in the second parallel, the fire upon the fort became so fierce that surrender seemed unavoidable. A vigorous sortie, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, was made on the 16th of October, but was triumphantly repulsed, and Lord Cornwallis then conceived the desperate plan of passing his force over to Gloucester Point, and thence mounting them on impressed horses—to force his way through Maryland to Philadelphia. A part of the army were actually thus transferred, when a violent storm arose, which put an end to the transportation of the rest of the army, and as soon as possible those sent over were brought back. On the morning of the 17th the fire of the Allies became so hot that the place was no longer tenable, and Lord Cornwallis asked a cessation of hostilities, for twenty-four hours, and the appointment of Commissioners to treat of surrender.

Gen. Washington replied that only for two hours could he consent to suspend hostilities, as transmitted at the time such articles of capitulation as he would be willing to grant. Commissioners were appointed in conformity, on the 18th, on both sides—Viscount de Mouilles and Col. Laurens on the side of the Allies, Col. Dundas, and Major Ross, on behalf of the English. They agreed upon certain articles, of which a rough copy only was made, but this Gen. Washington transmitted to Lord Cornwallis early on the 19th, expressing his expectations that the terms would be agreed to and signed by 11 o'clock, and that the garrison would march out by 2 p. m. Accordingly at this hour the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester Point, with their garrison, and the ships in their harbor with their seaman, were surrendered to the land and naval forces of America and France. The army, artillery, arms, military chest, and public stores of every kind, were surrendered to General Washington—the ships and seamen to Count de Grasse, the total number of prisoners, excluding seamen, rather exceeded 7,000 men, among whom were two generals, thirty one field-officers, three hundred and twenty-six captains and subalterns, &c. &c.

The negotiation for surrender was opened on the 11th day after breaking ground, and the capitulation was signed on the thirteenth day.

The military and naval forces surrender as "prisoners of war—the artillery, arms, accoutrements, and military chest, and public stores of every denomination, to be delivered up unimpaired—the garrison to march out at two o'clock, to a place appointed in front of the post, with shouldered arms, colors cased, and drums beating—they are then to ground their arms, and return to their encampment—officers to retain their side-arms, and officers and soldiers to keep their private property, and no part of their baggage or papers to be subject to search or inspection." The spot on which this memorable surrender was made is well known. It is designated in the plan of the siege, and soon, we may trust, to be rendered more memorable by a like surrender of a much larger army—and thus combine in one glorious memory two great victories on the same ground.

Altoona Tribune

LOCAL ITEMS

Disastrous Fire.—About ten o'clock day night last, our citizens were arous ringing of the shop bell and the cry of fi rushing from their houses found the town illuminated. The locality of the conflagr soon discovered to be at the Union Hotel, Red Lion) on Main street, near the depo Mr. John O'Donnell and owned by M Kearney. When first discovered, the fla bursting through the roof in all direction the time the people arrived the whole bu in a blaze. The Good Will Engine w ground in an incredibly short space of played two strong streams upon the deve ment, materially checking its progress. also attached to all the plugs and hydrant cinity, and thus some three or four mo were supplied. Innumerable buckets nished water from the wells adjoining. raged with great fury, in consequence of way they had obtained before discover was feared that the row of building "Brant's Row," on the one side, and th belonging to Patrick Murphy, occupied Ehringer, on the other side, could not and the goods therein were hastily mov secure localities. The evening was fa checking the flames, as the rooves of the buildings were still damp from the rain fallen during the day, and there was no ing. Through the efforts of the firem citizens the flames were prevented from cating, to any extent, with the adjoining although Mr. Murphy's building was on on fire. By eleven o'clock the fire w extinguished.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but to have been communicated from a flu pipe in the attic. Mr Kearney had an surance of $1500 on the building. The heavily on Mr. O'Donnell. He cannot an estimate of the property destroyed, al saved but little and that in a damaged He had no insurance.

As is usual on such occasions, there of the very meanest kind of sneak thie They were anxious to assist in saving but when entrusted with articles to forgot to lay them down until they arriv homes. In this way Thomas Elway, about $25 worth of fine black cloth an vet. It might be well for the person wh yards of fine black black cloth to bring i save Constable Ely the trouble of going Andy Clabaugh lost some $8 or $10 w gars and oranges which crept into the those who carried them out. Jacob Sny is not certain of the loss of any of his cept a pair of cloth pants, cut out but un man who will steal under such circu would do worse if he had the same oppo

☞ Parson Brownlow, that indomitable spirit and distinguished patriot from T who has suffered so much at the ha rebels, in consequence of his love for and his boldness in saying just what h passed through this place, on the Mail Thursday last, on his way to the Easter Not knowing that he was on the train get a sight of him. On the arrival of t Harrisburg, he was greeted with loud ac large crowd, to whom he spoke a few among other things said that the bl doing the rebels more harm than all and balls of the loyal army. They w hats, shoes, coats, and many of the mo necessaries of life; and, notwithstan claimed cotton as king, they were with Among thirty or forty stores in Knox couldn't find such a thing as a fine-too He had seen men taken out and hang for no other crime than being friends of He had seen others taken out, stripped trees, and their backs literally cut to pie same cause.

The secessionists had robbed him o and he had come to this part of the purchase another, after which he wou and pour hot shot in the secession c preferred to go back mounted on a h good sword, and General Fremont by hi he might point out the trees where go men were hanged and whipped, in or the secessionists back in their own coin.

Small Pox.—For some time past w considerable excitement and many ex stories about the ravages of the small place. What foundation there was, or reports, we cannot discover. That th few cases of small pox and varioloid we that people are dying daily of them, buried at night, is certainly all imagina tales of designing persons. There were than two or three cases of varioloid or in town at any one time, although ev unable to be out, or sick of any disea ported to have the small pox. There in the town, that we know of, at this think the excitement has had one good of arousing the people to the necessity o to vaccination. This preventative of a disease should not be neglected at an especially by the citizens of a town lik where there is constantly a floating po strangers, unknown to us. It costs b be vaccinated, and incurs no loss of tim the other hand it costs materially in ti and often in appearance, to pass throu of small pox. We hope all our citizens to being vaccinated, and thereby preven of the disease.

First Boquet of the Season.—M. Green has our thanks for a well a very fragrant boquet, composed of a g of flowers, among which are three or ful varieties of roses. It certainly ad to home to have such flowers bloomin the season, and we wonder that those time to pay attention to their culture, their dwellings thus adorned. Mr. about one hundred and fifty different flowers.

Notice Particular.—The man w impodence to "crib" my umbrella fro door, on Monday last, will please retu diataly if he does not wish his name e

W. S. B

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—About ten o'clock, on Sunday night last, our citizens were aroused by the ringing of the shop bell and the cry of fire, and on rushing from their houses found the town brilliantly illuminated. The locality of the conflagration was soon discovered to be at the Union Hotel, (formerly Red Lion) on Main street, near the depot, kept by Mr. John O'Donnell and owned by Mr. James Kearney. When first discovered, the flames were bursting through the roof in all directions, and by the time the people arrived the whole building was in a blaze. The Good Will Engine was on the ground in an incredibly short space of time and played two strong streams upon the devouring element, materially checking its progress. Hose were also attached to all the plugs and hydrants in the vicinity, and thus some three or four more streams were supplied. Innumerable buckets also furnished water from the wells adjoining. The flames raged with great fury, in consequence of the headway they had obtained before discovered, and it was feared that the row of building, known as "Brant's Row," on the one side, and the building belonging to Patrick Murphy, occupied by John Ehringer, on the other side, could not be saved, and the goods therein were hastily moved to more secure localities. The evening was favorable for checking the flames, as the rooves of the adjoining buildings were still damp from the rain which had fallen during the day, and there was no wind blowing. Through the efforts of the firemen and the citizens the flames were prevented from communicating, to any extent, with the adjoining buildings, although Mr. Murphy's building was once or twice on fire. By eleven o'clock the fire was entirely extinguished.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have been communicated from a flue or stove pipe in the attic. Mr Kearney had an actual insurance of $1500 on the building. The loss falls heavily on Mr. O'Donnell. He cannot yet make an estimate of the property destroyed, although he saved but little and that in a damaged condition. He had no insurance.

As is usual on such occasions, there were a few of the very meanest kind of sneak thieves about. They were anxious to assist in saving property, but when entrusted with articles to carry out, forgot to lay them down until they arrived at their homes. In this way Thomas Elway, tailor, lost about $25 worth of fine black cloth and silk velvet. It might be well for the person who took five yards of fine black black cloth to bring it back and save Constable Ely the trouble of going after it.—Andy Clabaugh lost some $8 or $10 worth of cigars and oranges which crept into the pockets of those who carried them out. Jacob Snyder, tailor, is not certain of the loss of any of his goods except a pair of cloth pants, cut out but unmade. A man who will steal under such circumstances, would do worse if he had the same opportunity.

☞ Parson Brownlow, that indomitable Union spirit and distinguished patriot from Tennessee, who has suffered so much at the hands of the rebels, in consequence of his love for the Union, and his boldness in saying just what he thought, passed through this place, on the Mail Train, on Thursday last, on his way to the Eastern cities.—Not knowing that he was on the train we did not get a sight of him. On the arrival of the train at Harrisburg, he was greeted with loud acclaim by a large crowd, to whom he spoke a few words, and among other things said that the blockade was doing the rebels more harm than all the powder and balls of the loyal army. They were without hats, shoes, coats, and many of the most common necessaries of life; and, notwithstanding they claimed cotton as king, they were without calico. Among thirty or forty stores in Knoxville, they couldn't find such a thing as a fine-tooth comb.—He had seen men taken out and hanged in pairs for no other crime than being friends of the Union. He had seen others taken out, stripped and tied to trees, and their backs literally cut to pieces for the same cause.

The secessionists had robbed him of his press and he had come to this part of the country to purchase another, after which he would go back and pour hot shot in the secession camps. He preferred to go back mounted on a horse with a good sword, and General Fremont by his side, that he might point out the trees where good Union men were hanged and whipped, in order to pay the secessionists back in their own coin.

SMALL POX.—For some time past we have had considerable excitement and many exaggerated stories about the ravages of the small pox in this place. What foundation there was, or is, for these reports, we cannot discover. That there *were* a few cases of small pox and varioloid we know, but that people are dying daily of them, and being buried at night, is certainly all imagination, or the tales of designing persons. There were not more than two or three cases of varioloid or small pox in town at any one time, although every person unable to be out, or sick of any disease, was reported to have the small pox. There are no cases in the town, that we know of, at this time. We think the excitement has had one good effect, that of arousing the people to the necessity of attending to vaccination. This preventative of a loathsome disease should not be neglected at any time, and especially by the citizens of a town like Altoona, where there is constantly a floating population of strangers, unknown to us. It costs but a trifle to be vaccinated, and incurs no loss of time, while on the other hand it costs materially in time, money, and often in appearance, to pass through a course of small pox. We hope all our citizens will attend to being vaccinated, and thereby prevent the spread of the disease.

FIRST BOQUET OF THE SEASON.—Mrs. David M. Green has our thanks for a well arranged and very fragrant boquet, composed of a great variety of flowers, among which are three or four beautiful varieties of roses. It certainly adds a charm to home to have such flowers blooming therein all the season, and we wonder that those who have time to pay attention to their culture, do not have their dwellings thus adorned. Mr. Green has about one hundred and fifty different varieties of flowers.

NOTICE PARTICULAR.—The man who had the impudence to "crib" my umbrella from my office door, on Monday last, will please return it immediately if he does not wish his name exposed.

W. S. BITTNER.

TESTIMONIAL TO SPEAKER HALL.—The *Harrisburg Telegraph* of Saturday week, contains the following account of a handsome testimonial presented to our townsman, Hon. L. W. Hall, on his retiring from the chair of Speaker of the Senate:—

Hon. Louis W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, was yesterday made the recipient of an elegant and costly gold watch, presented by his brother Senators as an acknowledgment of his many good social qualities, and the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over their deliberations during the session just closed. The presentation speech was made by Senator Clymer, and was responded to by Mr Hall in a feeling and eloquent manner. The watch was manufactured by the American Company, at Waltham, Mass., and is a beautiful piece of workmanship. It bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY THE
Members of the Senate
of Pennsylvania,
to the
Hon. LOUIS W. HALL, Speaker,
As a token of their high
respect and esteem.

The presentation of this testimonial has about it an attraction other than that of the mere empty compliment which usually attaches to gifts for public men. The recipient is a gentleman of that high character which at once dispels all thought of effort on his part to win such a particular favor; and yet his course, official and unofficial, was such as at once to command respect, win confidence and create friendship. In the Speaker's chair he was urbane, yet unyielding in what he deemed right.—On the floor of the Senate, he was the equal of the ablest, and the friend of the humblest Senator, making his intercourse with Senators throughout his term of that prompt and practical character which at once stamped him as one of the most useful, incorruptible and indefatigable men in that body. It was in obedience to claims growing out of such conduct and accomplishments that Senators deemed Speaker Hall worthy of this gift, and in response to the same feelings, we cannot fail to commend the donors and congratulate the recipient in the presentation ceremonies.

AT HOME.—We learn from the Hollidaysburg papers that Capt. Alex. F. McKinney, (well known to many of our citizens as clerk in Bryan & Gardner's Banking House, when located here,) is now on a brief visit to his friends in that place, to recruit his health, which has been impaired by exposure. He is in command of Company A, of the Nebraska regiment of infantry, and was present and took part in the fight at Fort Donelson. His regiment formed part of Gen. Lew. Wallace's Division, which took a conspicuous part in the battle. He will return to his command as soon as his health is sufficiently restored.

Capt. Wayne, of the 76th Penn'a regiment, Col. Powers, now at Hilton Head, S. C., has been at home for a week or more. He is suffering from an attack of rheumatism, which has for some time past prevented him from attending to his duties, and he therefore came home to recruit his health, leaving his company in charge of Lieut. J. R. Findley.

SHALL WE HAVE IT.—The necessity of a "Hook and Ladder Company" was fully demonstrated at the fire on Sunday night last. There was no way of getting at the fire but from the roof of the building, and yet there was not a ladder of any kind in the vicinity to enable the firemen to get up. A pair of steps were found on which men would mount up a distance in one place, and then they were taken away to serve in some other place, and those who first went up on them were left to get down as best they could. Such a situation would be rather dangerous on a high building with flames spreading rapidly. Can we have a Hook and Ladder Company in Altoona? We think so. We do not want a costly carriage, with ladders for six and eight story buildings, but a plain vehicle, with ladders which will answer for the buildings in this place. Such an outfit would not cost much and might be of invaluable service.

RATHER ENCOURAGING.—The cry raised by the Secessionists in the South, a year since, and eagerly caught up and reiterated by their allies in the North, to the effect that the rebellion would destroy the manufacturing interests of the free States, and the laboring classes would be thrown out of employment and compelled to go into the army or starve, has turned out just the reverse.—All who want work, and will work, can have it, and there is no scarcity of money. As an evidence of this we copy the following from the *Standard* of last week:

B. M. Johnson, of the Hollidaysburg Rolling Mill, is so over-run with orders for iron, that he has been compelled to put on a double set of hands and run the mill night and day to enable him to supply the demand. He is also enlarging his mill building and erecting several additional heating furnaces, which will be completed in a short time and will enable him to supply all the orders he may receive.

NEW BREECH-LOADING GUN.—A new breech-loading six-pounder recently passed through this place *en route* for Washington. The inventor, C. Thieme, of Cincinnati, claims that it can be fired a thousand times at the rate of ten shots per minute, without heating the breech, and he gives reasons for this opinion. It is said that the gun *has* been fired at the rate of *fifteen shots per minute!* It is a smooth bore, and would be a tremendous distributer of canister shot on the battle-field.—The breech is very large, and the gun, though of the bore of a six-pounder, is as heavy as a twelve.

☞ "Bother'em," of the *Whig*, has a way—peculiarly his own—of getting out of a "tight place" by endeavoring to crowd others into his boots—vide his attempt to put us in his position on the Altoona P. M. question. He might succeed were it not for the fact that his boots are too large, and have a peculiar odor. If he were not such a hopeful rival of Tom Pepper's, we might fear his influence, now that he has discovered he can make nothing by abusing our P. M., and has commenced his old game of toadying. There's something in the wind. What is it?

"EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW"—and so does McCormick every time he goes to the city. He has just returnd from the East with a beautiful selection of Spring and Summer goods for the ladies, embracing every style and quaility, which he will sell at very low prices. He has likewise a fresh assortment of groceries and other merchandise, all of which he will sell at "Panic Prices."

PROMOTED.—Lieut. Jos. R. Findley has been promoted to a position in the Signal Corps, at Port Royal, S. C. The responsibilities of this position are great, and are placed in the hands of skillful military men. The pay, we believe, is above that of a captain.

COMING—Dan Laughman with a tremendous stock of ready-made clothing for men and boys.

"PREPARE TO PUCKER."—The following is a verbatim, et punctuatim, et spelatim copy of a piece of manuscript handed into this office, some time since, from which to manufacture a handbill:

furnitcher Sold at ——— Reatale Braesas
the Supcryber wood infirm the Sitisons of Altoona and its warsineyty dat hea is now weakly Recieving a frash assortmant of furnitcher at his wareroome on ——— street naxt dore to ——— witch hea baes Daeracktley from the holesale Manufactaror for the Cash witch inabals him to salit at ——— Reatale Braesas ingloyding fraight: his stock consist of Drasing Buroys, Coman Buroys; Carte tabals; Site tabals; Canter tabals, Daening tabals, brackfast tabals, inglost and Coman wash stands; Soying and toylet stands; franch, Codadge, spring and Coman Beadstids, and Crib Cradals, Sofise and lounges, walwood, and Mapla Caine Chairs, larch Caine arme Rockinchairs, Cain nors Chairs, &c., &c.

hea wood Allso infirm dose pirsanse dat wood parfir baeing home Manufackture dat hea still Continus to Manufactor at his old stand in —— chairs of all Discription.

pirsans wishing to bae aneysing in the furnitcher line wood doy well bea cayling and exemining his stock before porgsing elsware.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIAL.—On Saturday evening last, Capt. E. H. Turner was the recipient of a handsome testimonial, from his brothers of the "Mystic Tie," in the shape of a gold-headed cane. The wood from which the cane was manufactured was brought from Mount Lebanon. It was surmounted with a neatly carved gold head, the top of which bears the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY
MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10,
TO
P. E. COM., E. H. TURNER,
As a token of their respect and esteem.

It must be a source of pleasure to Capt. T. to carry with him so valuable a token of the good will and respect of his brethren. He was deserving of it.

DROWNED.—On Thursday last, a little girl, daughter of David Graham, Esq., of Tipton in this county, was drowed in Laurel Run. She and her brother, older than herself, were amusing themselves in a building that extends over the stream, and by some means she lost her balance, and fell over the guard wall into the deep water below.—The boy gave the alarm, but ere those who hastened to the rescue could recover the body, the spirit had fled to God who gave it. The corpse was taken to Westmoreland Co. for interment, where the friends of Mr. G. are buried.—*Register.*

OH! WHAT A SIGHT!—To view the piles of new goods our merchants have brought to this place within the past few days, one would imagine that Philadelphia was well nigh cleaned out in that line, or that our store-keepers intended to supply all creation during the coming summer. Among the extensive buyers we may class our "solid" merchant, J. B. Hileman. He is now opening out a beautiful stock which he intends to sell at old prices, viz: calicoes at 10 and 12 cents per yard, and other articles equally low.

LOOK OUT, LADIES.—Miss Jennie Scott is now in the city selecting her Spring and Summer stock of bonnets and millinery goods, which she will have on exhibition, at her store, in a few days.—Have on your bonnets and fixings, ladies, and be prepared to visit her as soon as she returns, in order that you may get a chance at the best and the prettiest.

☞ Lieut. Joseph R. Findley has our thanks for a section of palmetto wood, the first we have ever seen. It is a very rough, pithy kind of wood, and good for nothing but to build fortifications, where whole logs are used. The tree is evidently more ornamental than useful.

☞ Thos. Ravenhill, of Hollidaysburg, a member of Company A, 84th Reg't Penn'a Volunteers, wounded at the battle of Winchester, died in the hospital, at Philadelphia, on Saturday week. His remains were brought home and interred in the Lutheran cemetery at Hollidaysburg.

WHERE YOU CAN GET THEM.—A. Roush, Druggist, has just received a large and complete assortment of D. Landreth & Son's Garden Seeds. Also, a good stock of sweet briar pipes, and a superior quality of smoking tobacco, which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

TO THE PUBLIC!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit; and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona.* I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town; Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $8.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit*; and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, April 17, 1862.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

—We depend on our Foote, but the rebels depend on their feet.

☞ The "Music of the Belles" is caused by the rattling of their tongues!

☞ Bull Run, is rather a remarkable place.—Both sides in this contest have run from it with nobody after them.

☞ A good medicine for intestine disorders—Minie pills, with Dupont's powder in sufficient doses to make them operate.

☞ Swinging is said by the doctors to be a good exercise for the health, but many a poor wretch has come to his death by it.

☞ A wag says of woman: "To her virtues we give love—to her beauty, our admiration—to her hoops, the whole pavement."

—The rebel papers used to boast that Jeff Davis & Co., would have plenty of *followers* from the North. They have got them now.

☞ Well blockaded—the streets of East Altoona with mud. The craft that runs such a blockade should be allowed to go "scot free."

☞ About five thousand hides were found stowed away in a barn near Manassas. The rebels appear to have been recently well supplied with fresh beef.

—The fifty new 15-inch Dahlgren guns ordered at Pittsburgh, will weigh in the rough over 70,000 each, and will carry a ball weighing over 300 pounds.

☞ The King of Siam kindly offered by his last letter to send a lot of elephants to this country, but the offer was respectfully declined, our country having seen quite enough of the elephant lately.

☞ We concede—that the Johnstown *Tribune's* manner of putting up the advertisement for the Treasurer's sale of land for taxes, is the neatest we have seen—almost as neat as if we had put it up ourselves.

☞ A gentleman, formerly of this place, now engaged on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., was caned, while on a visit to this place, last Saturday night. The affair happened in or about the Masonic Temple.

—A Secesh woman in Tennessee asked a Union soldier: "How far back does your army extend!" "Why, madame, it reaches to the North pole, and when I left two other regiments were trying to get in!"

☞ The Salem *Gazette* says Massachusetts has furnished four Generals for the Rebel army, viz: Wm. H. Chase Whiting, Albert G. Blanchard, Daniel Ruggles, and Mansfield Lovell, son of the late Surgeon General Lovell.

☞ Samuel B. Ward, of Mifflintown, who was injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Newport, a short time since, has died from the effects of his injuries. His remains were taken to the former place for interment.

☞ As *Ephraim* was opposed to Mr. P. getting the appointment, &c.—*Whig.*

The editor of the *Whig* lies—under a mistake—in making that assestion, and we will thank him for an explanation.

☞ The Indianapolis *Journal* says that when Parson Brownlow visited the rebel prison in that city, the prisoners shouted "Put him out!" "Ah, you good for nothing rascals," said Brownlow, "don't you wish somebody would put you out?"

☞ A new projectile has been invented in New York, whose peculiarity is the expansion of the ball to the width of three feet. It is said to be like a man with a wheelbarrow—carrying all before it. When this ball opens a lively time may be looked for.

☞ Young Misses are advised by the latest fashions, that nets for the hair, those aids to slovenliness, are disposed with altogether, and the mass of hair which had been gathered at the back of the neck, is neatly and tastefully arranged in broad loops, braided low at the sides.

☞ Had a game—the Base Ball Club, on Saturday evening. We can't say whether there were any astonishingly "pretty plays" made by the "fielders," but we know there were several handsome "misses" made by the batsmen, and plenty of stiff joints and sore legs next morning.

☞ The *lowest, meanest* specimen of a man, is an editor who is owned by an *unscrupulous politician.*—*Whig.*

A *lower, meaner* specimen of a man, is an editor who *wants* to be owned by somebody, but is so *low* and *mean* that he can't get that somebody to come down with the "hard cash." Fusthay?

☞ A friend who had occasion to use our scissors, a day or two since, suggested that we should hint a "puff" to some of our hardware merchants, and one of them would probably present us with a new pair. Modesty alone prevents our taking up with the suggestion. Scissoring items with a pen knife is slow business.

☞ We insert the following panacea for all the ills horses are *hair* to: Recipe—Brushus et curricombus, ad libitum elbow greaset quantum sufficus; blanketus firstratus; stablus warmus; fodderous, never say dictus, but mealus et oatus; exercicus non compromisus. The effect will be—Coatus shinus, appetitus wolfitus, muscularitus two—forty—itus.

☞ When Gen. Mitchell, at Decatur, in the late bridge burning expedition, took possession of the telegraph office and cut the wires, leaving Decatur and Corinth only in telegraph communication, Beauregard sent a message to President Davis demanding reinforcements for Corinth, declaring that unless he received them he could not hold the position. *Gen. Mitchell promised the reinforcements.*

—We shall endeavor in the future to fearlessly sift the pretensions of every candidate for office, to expose corruption and falsehood, and on all occasions to advocate the claims of *honesty* and *capability.*—*Whig.*

Good! good! If the editor will only keep his promise he will *sift* himself immediately, and we therefore expect a fearful revelation of *corruptions* and *falsehoods.* How he shall speak of his *honesty* and *capability*, in the same connection, remains to be seen.

—The man who, for money, prostitutes his responsible position as an editor, and the influence that position gives him, to serve the selfish ends of a demagogue, excites our deepest commiseration.—*Whig.*

Queries—How much money, in "hard cash," would it take to "prostitute" the editor of the *Whig?* What would his influence be worth when secured? What other than selfish ends has he ever sought after? and how deep would his deepest commiseration extend? Answers may be "poked in" under the door.

Reported Repulse of Gen. Burnside at Elizabeth City, N. C.

A despatch dated Fortress Monroe, April 21, says:

The flag of truce boat arrived to-day, bringing a parcel of Southern papers. A Petersburg paper, of this morning, contains the report of a repulse of a Federal force under Gen. Burnside, at Elizabeth City. It is stated that the Federal troops, five thousand strong, had attempted to land there, but were repulsed with a loss of five hundred, by a Confederate force of one thousand, including a Georgia regiment. The Confederate loss in killed is stated at fifteen, including Capt. McCouns and St. Wilson, both of the Georgia regiment.

A report to the same effect of the same fight was current in Norfolk last night.

MARRIED.

At the M. E. Parsonage, in Williamsburg, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Kirby, Mr. WM. R. THOMPSON, of Newport, Perry county, to Miss JANE E. BELL, of Williamsburg, Blair county.

At the residence of the bride, on the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. MARTIN CLABAUGH to Miss MARTHA A. RODKEY, all of Woodberry township.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., at his residence in this place, ROMAN RHIBENACK, aged 50 years, 1 month and 18 days.

Near Frankstown, on the 15th inst., of Scarlet Fever, EMMA, daughter of John and Elizabeth Campbell, aged 2 years, 8 months and 12 days.

Near Claysburg, on the 10th inst., ELIZABETH JANE, daughter of Jacob and Sarah A. Snowbarger, aged 4 years, 8 months and 8 days.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my Wife, Jane F. Shoemaker, (formerly Jane F. Cauffman, daughter of Mary A. Cauffman, of Altoona, Blair county, Pa.,) has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I therefore caution all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. T. SHOEMAKER.
April 27, 1862.

April 22d.] GOOD NEWS! [Altoona, 1862.

McCormick's New Goods
HAVE ARRIVED!

HIS assortment of Fancy Dress Goods is full and complete, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES OF FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. The Grderchure, Mozambiques, Lavilla Cloths, (plain and figured,) Polkas, Porldechene, Silk Poplins, Challies, Delaines, &c., with all the best makes of Calico

AT OLD PRICES,

from 3 to 12½ cents, with all the varieties usually kept, as cheap as any other house can sell—all having been bought for NETT CASH. Also, a full line of heavy COTTONADES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Also, a full and complete stock of

GROCERIES.

Nice Brown Sugar for 8 cts. Best Brown Sugar for 10 cts. White Sugar at 12½ cts. Best Syrup Molasses at 62½ cts. Baking Molasses, from 32½ to 50 cents per gallon; with all other articles in the line at Old Prices, excepting Coffee and Tea, which have advanced.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzes, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!
Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.
D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

JUST RECEIVED
At the MODEL STORE,
FLOUR,
CORN MEAL,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE BEANS,
CREAM CHEESE,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
DRY BEEF,
SUGAR CURED HAMS, 10 Cts. per lb.
March 20-3t J. & J. LOWTHER.

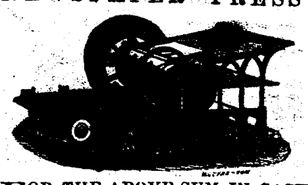
OFFICE OF THE ALTOONA GAS & WATER CO.,
Altoona, April 17, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election for officers of the Altoona Gas & Water Company will be held at the office, at the Gas Works, on MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1862, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. The officers to be elected are a President, Treasurer, and a Board of five Managers.
April 17-3t. B. F. ROSE, Sec'y.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at
1-tf. G. W. KESSLER'S.

CAMPBELL'S
SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR
NEWSPAPER PRESS



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH
I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of
SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR.
on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $25 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,
No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.
Sept. 19, 1861.

THE ELEGANT HORSE,
SIR CHARLES,

will stand the ensuing season at the following places, commencing on Monday, April 14th, viz:—The first three days at the stable of Johnston & Gibbs, in Hollidaysburg; the next three days at the stable of Mr. Shoemaker, in Martinsburg; and the next three days at the stable of the owner, in Logan township—changing alternately throughout the season.

DESCRIPTION.

Sir Charles is a beautiful Bright Bay, with black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, and is nine years old this Spring.

PEDIGREE.

Sir Charles was bred in Virginia, and was sired by the celebrated Sir Charles, of that State, who beat Wood Pecker, at Point Pleasant, Va., for a purse of $5,000. The present Sir Charles was formerly kept at Harrisburg, and his colts, at one year old sold for $200.—The grand-sire of this Horse stood at $100 the insurance, in the Valley of Virginia.

TERMS.

To insure a mare with foal, $15, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; for the season, $10, to be paid at the end of the season; single service, $5, to be paid in advance. All accidents or escapes are at the risk of owners of mares, after they are known to be with foal.
M. RUNYEN, Owner.
April 27, 1862-6t.] JOHN JONES, Groom.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out
AT HIS OLD STAND,
on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,
with an entirely new and fresh supply of
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED
OATS, RYE, CORN,
TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of
LIQUORS!
All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.
April 17, '62-tf.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT
M'CORMICK'S STORE,
NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.
Also, a large assortment of
LAMP-SHADES, &C.,
with the best article of
RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;
all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce. ☞ CALL AND SEE ☜
Altoona, March 6, 1862.-tf.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $25 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.
Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 8, 1862.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our
IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED
direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS,
and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice.
Altoona, March 27th, 1862-3mos. J. & J. LOWTHER.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for
400 CORDS
of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also the HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!
We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Sept. 12-1y.]

O YES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge the duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '62.

SEED POTATOES.—A lot of fine PINK EYES and NESHANNOCKS just received, in fine order. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, April 10, 1862.-3t

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVers for sale at KESSLER'S.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. C. DERN,

For one square (12 lines or less) invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
All advertisements continued after the expiration of the time paid for, will be charged

Rates of Advertising.

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines)	50	75	1 00
Two "	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three "	1 50	2 00	2 50

One square, one month or less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
One square,	2 50	4 00	7 00
Two "	4 00	6 00	10 00
Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
One column	14 00	25 00	40 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices..... 1 75
Merchants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change, 10 00
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, with paper, per year..... 5 00

Communications of a political character or individual interest, will be charged according to the above rates.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spotswood, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor.—Divine service every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ———, Pastor. —Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train	East	arrives	9,35 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M.
"	"	West	"	8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast	"	East	"	7,40 A. M.	"	7,55 A. M.
"	"	West	"	8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail	"	East	"	11.50 A. M.,	"	12.05 P. M.
"	"	West	"	3,15 P. M.,	"	3,30 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Fast Line and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Mail train and Johnstown Accommodation East and West, Express West, and with Local Freights.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 20 A. M.
Western Way	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A. M. & 3 00 P. M.
Western Through	7 00 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.30 A. M. & 11 40 A. M.
Western Through	7 40 A. M.
Eastern Through	8 20 "
Western Way	11 50 A. M.
Eastern Way	3 15 P. M.

Office Hours:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assembly—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Clerk—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Arnwalt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Lowther, Jacob Hosier, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Assessor—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assistant Assessors—Daniel Price.
Judges of Elections—Jacob Hosier, J. L. Reifsnyder.
" " East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodabser, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. J. Parker, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia Street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms—$10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instructions either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodon, or Organ. Mrs. P. has had the advantage of a first-class Eastern Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher.

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instructions in vocal music.

Altoona, Feb. 20, 1862.—3. mos.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. Tuigg. Terms, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.—tf.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paints, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH,
A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER.
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,
And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who use it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with
A BAD BREATH
should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A Bad Breath is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.
Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.
Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.
Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price 37 Cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER.
This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.
☞ Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder
is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,
FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.
It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops
in the house.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price only 12½ Cts. per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to Dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Neuralgia Plasters,
FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA,
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.
They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders
never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.
Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

A ROUSH, Druggist,
takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues
At his Old Place of Business,
A few Doors above the Post-Office,
where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.
LIQUORS,
FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.
Physicains Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?,
NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS
AT OLD PRICES.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little *lower* than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.
ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines, all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts., Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cloths, Canestoga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all-wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Satinets all-wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.
Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.
GROCERIES! Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.
J. A. SPRANKLE.
October 3d, 1861.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
AT JESSE SMITH'S.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his
FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

Hats & Caps.
His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away Rejoicing if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.
☞ *Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.*
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
AND
No Humbug or Clap-Trap!
WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of
WINTER GOODS AT COST!
And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nett CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently, they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had another season.
☞ I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the
HARDWARE
branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but
The Best Make of Tools,
and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as cheap from me as they can in the City.
My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C., will always be found complete.
CHAS. J. MANN.
Altoona, March 6th, 1862.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.
Prof. JOHN MILLER, Principal.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.
TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition. Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.
REFERENCES:
J. B. Luden, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno McCulloch, M. D., "
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Crist, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "
Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

COAL.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.
☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard.
H. R. MYERS.
July 25, 1861.-tf.

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,
OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair County.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,
OVER 1,400 MORE
of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.
The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.
The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.
Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE
AND
THE HEROES OF WAR.
E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as
BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,
in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.
Scenes of the War for the Union,
are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,
ALSO,
Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*
OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.
These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.
We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.
Catalogues, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Augs-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of
Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,
are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.
This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.
Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:
1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.
2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.
3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.
4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.
McMINN & DERN.
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a reliable labor-saving washing machine.
JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT. THOS. McAULEY.
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

Samuel I. Fries.....Stephen Winters
STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES of *all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.
ROOFING & SPOUTING
put up on short notice.
They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.
All kinds of job work promptly attended to.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he

will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.
I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.
Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.
Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
BANKERS,
(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*):
DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.
Feb. 3d, 1859.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.
Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.
Sept. 6, 1860.-tf.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.
$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.
J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expediciously executed at this office.

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at
M'CORMICK'S STORE,
IN THE OLD PLACE.
WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.
We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full
FAMILY GROCERY.
Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.
Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C., &C.*
And as to
DRY GOODS,
our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—"*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"
[Oct. 31, '61-tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!
Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.
Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate
1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.
These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Milliners, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.
The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.
We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Augs 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,
The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!
I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.
Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.
Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.
Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.
Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.
Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.
Altoona, May 26-5m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
SPOUTING, &C.
S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.
He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*
He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of I. V. JONES'
IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,
an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.
☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of
FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,
and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.
Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.
I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.
July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!
The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,
material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.
All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.
Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,
which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.
Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.
Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!
The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.
☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,
Orapolis, Cass County, N. Ter.
July 14, 1859.-tf
REFERENCES:
Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurrais, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.
Jan. 27, '59-tf D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received and for sale by
Oct. 15-tf J. B. HILEMAN

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
Book Bindery,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.
No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.
This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices' Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.
Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, at the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address P. L. HUTTER,
Harrisburg, Pa.
☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are our agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS
JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney, Manufacturer of all kinds of MONUMENTAL AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK. Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the lowest possible prices. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

GROCERY AND BAKERY!
THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of
FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES
and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.
He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.
LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.
always on hand at all seasons of the year.
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,
EGGS. GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL,